thus allow factories to open as soon as The workmen have contended all along that they should have a small increase in wages over the last fire and the manufacturers have held that they were unable to pay more. The workmen have iodified their claims to about 5 per cent. crease, and some of the manufacturers have expressed a willingness to pay a 2½ per cent. advance. It has been expected by the workmen that some of the manufacturers would break out of the trust and thus cause others to demand an early settlement. The Chambers company, of Pittsburg, have been looked to for the start in this direction, but this time Chambers contends that he cannot pay more than two or three per cent. advance. The manufactur-ers do not seem to regard the prospects encouraging for a settlement, but as stocks are very low it is believed the factories will be forced to start soon.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

cie, Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15 .- The funeral of Charles W. Boyce to-day was one of the largest seen in Muncie for some time. Welcome lodge, Knights of Pythias, was in charge with the members of Silver Shield lodge, K. of P. well represented. Over two nundred knights were in line with Uniform Rank, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral service was conducted at the Universalist Church by Rev. Thomas S. Guthrie, of Indianapolis, but for a number of years pastor of the Muncle church. The deceased leaves a wife and one child, a son seven years old. The widow is Minnie Mae Thomas Boyce, prominently connected with the Indiana Writers' Association.

Other Deaths in the State. RUSSIAVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15.-Mrs. Sarah E. Merrick, wife of comrade A. C. Merrick, of Company D. Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died yesterday morning at 6

o'clock, aged forty-eight. She had been suffering for ten days from paralysis. She was the daughter of Benjamin Childers, an old citizen of Clinton county. The funeral was held from the M. E. Church to-day. LAGRANGE, Ind., Nov. 15 .- James Appleman, aged seventy-two, wealthy and prominent, died here this morning. ceased has lived here for about sixty years, and has been prominent in public affairs. COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 15 .- One of the oldest pioneers of the county, Joseph Bar-bour, aged ninety-one, died Saturday night. Mrs. Margaret Morrison, aged eighty-five, died yesterday, her natal day.

A MURDEROUS BURGLAR Nearly Kills a Ninety-Year-Old Store

Keeper at Brazil. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 15.-James Trackwell, beat Madison 10 to 0. The Madison aged ninety, who keeps a little store on Lambert street, near the Vandalia railroad, was assaulted and nearly murdered by a burglar last night. About 9 o'clock a masked man entered the store from the rear and struck Trackwell over the head with a club, knocking him senseless. Hastily closing and locking the front door, the thief rifled the old man's pockets and began working at the money drawer, when Trackwell recovered consciousness and began calling for help. Neighbors rushed in. and, while they were battering down the front door, the thief escaped at the rear. A posse has been searching for him, but is still at large. Trackwell's condition is considered dangerous.

Mortgage Swindle for \$2,500.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15 .- A mortgage swindle of a farmer and a widow for \$2,500 has just come to light in this city. Two months ago a prominent farmer received a notice to call at a well-known loan agency in this city and pay six months' interest on a mortgage on his farm. This was his first intimation that his farm was mortgaged. He pronounced his name to the mortgage and note a forgery and an investigation was started. It was learned that last spring a man arrived in this city and registered at the hotel as William Barnes, of Iowa. He traveled around the country and made it a point to get acquainted with many owners of nice farms. Having located his victim he secured an abstract of title to the farm, and with the forged mortgage note he was ready to secure the money. He worked a slick scheme to get the signature and seal of a notary public. He pretended to be completing the laims of heirs to the lands, and when the notary went to sign the papers Barnes slyly substituted the mortgage which was duly signed and read as though the farmer had ack owledged the signing of the mortgage. Thus the scoundrel had secured the mortgage, which, with the note and abstract of title, he appeared at the loan office and applied for a \$2,500 loan upon the mortgage note. As everything appeared to be in due form the agency let him have \$2,500 placed in its hands by a widow. This amount the widow had received as life insurance on her husband, and she is at present visiting In California. Barnes secured the money and departed. Legal talent has been employed by the widow to bring suit for the recovery of the money. Barnes and the ney is gone, the farmer never signed the mortgage note, and the loan agency let out the money upon what appeared to be a gilt-edged note, and now the question is who is responsible for the loss of the

Popp Dies of His Wounds. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 15 .- Andrew Popp, who was shot here last night, died soon after. The shooting is said to have been entirely unprovoked. Popp at one time was the owner of valuable property in Jeffersonville, Sellersburg and other places. Up to four years ago he was a faithful emeye of the Monon railway in this city. He had many warm friends. Since that time he has been in the saloon business. Owing to frequent remonstrances against | sight. the saloons here he decided to quit the ness and was not in any known business during the past several months. Immeditely after the shooting Johnson surrendered to the sheriff, who at once proceeded to protect him from mob violence. There were no signs of any disturbance, and he was put in jail.

A Fight for Spoils. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 15 .- The quo warranto proceedings brought by Jacob Schisler against City Treasurer Edgar 1. Winters for possession of his office will be taken to the Supreme Court. Judge Vaugh yesterday sustained the demurrer by Winters. Schisler refused to plead further and judgment was entered by the court. A year is given in which to file the appeal to the Supreme Court, so it may yet take another year to decide who is the lega: treasurer of this city. The Blackford Circuit Court once decided against Schisler, but some of the best legal authority in the State believe that the Supreme Court wil: decide differently. Should this be the case, the entire official force of the city will be ling its offices illegally. Many gave up reluctantly at the time, but preferred to do this rather than enter a lawsuit. The last suit was filed for the purpose of testing the case in the Supreme Court.

One Boy with Six Parents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 15 .- There is a boy living at Russiaville, twelve miles west of here, who is well off for parents, having, all told, three fathers, three mothers, three grandfathers and three grandmothers -twelve in the aggregate. This galaxy of ancestors is made up as follows: A real mother, a stepmother, a foster mother, a real father, a stepfather, a foster father, a real grandfather and a step-grandfather, a foster grandfather, a real grandroother, a step-grandmother and a foster grandmother, all alive and residents of this vicinity. The boy is thirteen years old and bids fair to live to man's estate.

William Holland's Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15 .-William Holland, an old resident of this city, took paris green last night and died in a few hours. He had been sick and was despondent, and objected to taking restoratives prescribed by the doctor to counteract the paris green, saying that he had taken the poison and "plenty of it, and wanted to die." He was seventy-three years old and had lived here fifty years. le leaves a wife and three grown children-Mrs. Wallace O. Myers and Frank Holland, of Indianapolis, and Charles Holland, of

Would-Be Postmasters Galore.

secial to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 15.-Representative Henry U. Johnson is besieged with letters from men all over the Sixth district who want his influence in securing an office of some kind-chiefly postoffices. In his formal reply to all these letters he is saving that no thought can be given to the matter just now, as it will be a long time

before the terms of the present incumbents

expire, and that his time and attention will be occupied in the meantime with matters of national importance.

Wealthy Bacheior Found Dead. ecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 15 .- The village of Burlington, west of here, is agitated over the sudden death of Frank Hill, a wealthy bachelor, who is supposed to have a large quantity of gold hidden somewhere in the vicinity. Hill was found dead in bed Saturday morning, and his secret perished with him. He was seventy years old, and has no near relatives. The claimants are plenty, however, for all his property, vis-Sunday Murder and Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15 .- William Scheib, German, and Tom Kirkendall, colored, went hunting to-day. They quarreled and it resulted in the parties facing each Funeral of Charles W. Boyce, of Mun- other with their weapons and opening fire The negro got the German's load and is dead. Scheib was arrested. John Cook died early this morning from effects of poison. It was a case of suicide.

St. Louis Stockman Killed.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Nov. 15.-An unknown man was found dead on the C. & E. faliway, one-half mile west of here, this morning. He was well dressed, weighed 225 pounds, had a light red mustache and red hair. His pockets contained \$50. It is thought he was a St. Louis stockman. The remains are held by the coroner, awaiting

Giant Skeleton Unearthed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15.-Workmen in gravel pit on the farm of Frank Ross last week exhumed the bones of a monster skel-The shinbones measured several inches longer than those of any ordinary man, and the jawbones will cover the face of the average American. It is estimated that the man must have been over seven feet tall. As yet no relics have been found.

Escaped from Their Burning Home. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 45.—The residence of

James Davis, near Perth, was destroyed of Rockford, Ill., in the latter part of the by fire late last night. Mrs. Davis was alone at the time with her babies and did | well remember the boom given to baseball not awaken until the roof was falling in. She barely escaped, dragging the children with her. The loss is about \$2,000. How Columbus Beat Madison.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 15 .- Saturday

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

lumbus High School football team. They claimed the play foul, and refused to finish. and the game stopped with the above score. A Case of "Big Head." Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 15 .- Perhaps the

biggest head in Indiana is possessed by resident of this city-Perry Howard. He has just had a hat made to order and the Shot a Hole in His Breast. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15 .- James

Hall, aged sixteen, yesterday afternoon

while hunting rabbits accidently shot a

hole in his left breast. He is still alive. GREAT RAINSTORM.

Rivers Flooding the Country and Causing Damage to Railroads.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 15 .- For the past fifty-two hours rain has fallen almost continuously over the Northwest, and all streams are running bank full. The Wimmette has broken over its banks and flooded the low lands. The river at this city at 8 o'clock to-night stood fifteen feet of two inches per hour. About 8 o'clock toabove low water, and is rising at the rate night snow began falling, but soon turned to rain. Railroads and telegraph lines have suffered from washouts. Seattle to-night is | Professional Association, in 1871, there was entirely shut off from the outside world ex- no official code of rules to govern champonon the Northern Pacific and Oregon Rail- the rule of giving the honors to the club way and Navigation roads were all delayed by the storm and arrived several hours The Southern Pacific was delayed eight hours by a washout a few miles south of Salem, and was compelled to transfer passengers and mails this even-

dispatch from Everett, Wash., says The Snohish river has broken all records and is now about two feet higher than any mark of previous years. It has broken over the banks and is taking a short out age. the banks and is taking a short cut across | of their rivals: country and still rising.

A BANKER'S REMINISCENCE.

The Hard Times of Van Buren's Term

Brought to Mind.

New York Times. The veteran president of one of the largest banks in New York, writing a postelection congratulatory note to one of his directors who is confined at home by sickness, indulged in the following terse bit of "In the history of our country there

seem to have been successive periods of similarity, General Jackson killed the United States Bank and favored the idea of the government confining itself to gold and silver for the business of the country Mushroom State banks sprang up liberally. Some of the State banks were chosen in which to deposit government funds. These were dubbed the 'pet banks.' Money became plenty, such as it was, and could be borrowed on almost any security, and in I 1836 everything was booming. Speculation was rife, and the price of real estate and almost every kind of property went out of

"In 1837 the boom collapsed, all the banks From all accounts those were the hardest times ever known in this country. In that year Martin Van Buren became President, and he had a hard row to hoe. When he took his seat the treasury was full, so much so that Congress voted \$40,000.000 to the States, and some of it was distributed. But after the panic and failure of the 'pet banks,' by which the government lost a large amount of money, the distribution was stopped. By reason of the hard times importations fell off and the revenues declined so that there was not enough money to pay the expenses of the government. Martin Van Buren went in with everything flourishing and came out with \$30,000,600

increased indebtedness. Many stories are told of the proneness the officers of some of the "wildcat" banks in this city subsequent to 1837 to receive presents from the customers of their banks. Mr. George Curtis, the first cashier of the Bank of Commerce and one of the organizers of the New York Clearing House Association, adopted an original way of dealing with the "present" givers. Whenever he received a gift which he could not immediately return he would cause the article to be placed in the discount room, and would relate its history at the next meeting of the board of directors.

The Uses of Responsibility.

Ladies' Home Journal. Every mother should remember that the making of her daughter is of far greater things in her house, and every daughter should realize that she can learn to avoid mistakes only when she sees them. She enjoys most seeing her mother's mistakes and resolving that when she has a house she will "never do so." A beginning may be with a small and comparatively unimportant responsibility, and it is to be remembered that responsibility, and mere work, is the great thing. The very little girl may have the care of one plant a hardy one to begin with, but system and neatness may be practiced in its care to great advantage. If the plant should be a blooming one, a small vase for the breakfast table would give an additional bit of care and pleasure to both child and parents. Regularity, thoroughness, quietness, in labor may be practiced under a wise mother's influence till they become a part

of her daughter's character. Pan-American Medical College. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15 .- Several undred doctors from the United States. Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico and Central and South America have arrived here to attend the second Pan-American Medical College which will be presided over by Dr. Cas-mona Del Valle, noted for his original investigations. Resident physicians are formed in committees for the reception and entertainment. The programme for the week includes a reception at the Cas-tle of Chapultepec by President Diaz and excursions to points of interest. The hotels are crowded with tourists.

Dr. W. H. Stickles Shoots Himself. HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 15 .- Dr. W. H. Stickles, a physician of Philmont, shot himself to-night and is not expected to live more than a few hours. Two shots were fired from a revolver, the bullets taking effect just below his right ear. Dr. Stickles has been prominent in politics, and

FOR THE FANS GOSSIP

OLD BASEBALL STORIES TOLD BY THE FAMOUS A. G. SPALDING.

History of the Cincinnati Red Stockings and Organization of the Professional Baseball League.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15 .- The Republic's correspondent had a pleasant conversation with Mr. A. G. Spalding at the recent League meeting in Chicago. Mr. Spalding was in a reminiscent mood that afternoon. He had just before had a visit from a veteran ball player, and it had reminded him of the early days of his professional career. And, by the way, "thereby hangs a tale." It will probably be remembered that the story of the play of the "Runaway Colt," in which Anson was the star last winter, was based on the fact that the young hero of the drama became a professional player_against the wishes of his parents, who were church people and opposed to their son becoming connected with the professional fraternity. Well, it happens that Mr. Spalding's early days were marked by a very similar incident, inasmuch as when he was about to enter upon a commercial career he was tempted to become a member of the late Harry Wright's original Boston Red Stockings in 1871, very much in opposition to the wishes of his parents and family connections. As things turned out, however, it is questionable if the young bank clerk of the '60's would ever have reached the pinnacle of wealth and fame he has achieved in the professional baseball arena.

Speaking of the early days of his career as the noted pitcher of the Forest City nine decade of the '60's, Mr. Spalding said: "I in the West by the grand tour made by the National club of Washington in 1867; one result of which was the establishment of the first regular salaried team of profesbecame not only the unquestioned champions of the United States, but the grand tour they made through the country that year-they meeting every strong club from Boston to San Francisco, and from Buffalo to New Orleans-which resulted in their not losing a single game throughout the entire season, placed on record a basebail feat never equaled, either before or since -in fact, from April, 1866, to June, 1870, the Cincinnatis did not lose a single game. That Red Stocking nine was a great team, and it had not an equal until Harry Wright supersed-d it with the Red Stockings of Boston, in the decade of the '70's.

"The season of 1870," continued Mr. Spalding, "was one full of eventful occurrences in the history of baseball, and one of the outcomes of it was the establishment of the first National Association of Professional Ball Players, which was organized in 1871. It was in 1870 that the Cincinnaci Red Stockings met with their first defeat. well remember the sensation created in baseball circles out West, when the news came of the great Atlantic victory over the Reds, which took place in Brooklyn on June 14, 1870. That was a Waterloo defeat sure enough, though a very close fight, the Atlantics winning by 8 to 7, only after an eleven-inning game. It broke their great record of over a year of successive victories, and to that extent had a cemoraliz-

ing effect on the team. 'And just here, by the way," pitcher remarked, "I want to settle a longhas never been decided satisfactorily to this day. You must know that up to the time of the organization of the National means of boat to Tacoma. Trains | ship contests. Custom, however, sanctioned winning the two out of the first three games played. Of course, the Cincinnatis easily bore off the palm in 1869, but things became decidedly mixed up on the question in 1870. By some records, however, which Father Chadwick sent me recently. I think can fairly establish Chicago's claim to the championship of 1870. Here are his

	CLUBS.	Cincinnat	Atlantic	Athletic	Mutual	Victories.	Per cent. Victorie
в		-					200
ı	Cincinnati		ì	2	2	- 5	1.600
2	Atlantie	0		3	2	5	.625
g	Athletic	0	1	**	2	3	.375
ă	Mutual	0	0	1	**	1	.143
3	Defeats	0	3	5	-6	14	
į	"The Chicago White	pio	toc	kin	gs seri	did	not
	1870, in which year the ganized to whip the C "The appended record	inc	wer	e si	pec.	ially	y or-
f	and defeats scored by	he	five	e le	adii	ng (clubs

of 1870 in the series each played with the ting the champions!	ot	her.	the	ese	ser	ga ies	mes set-
CLUBS.	Chicago	Athletic	Atlantic	Cincinnati.	Mutual	Victories	Per cent. Victories
Chicago		i	2	2	i	6	.600
Athletic	2		1	1	2	6	.545
Atlantic	1	1	**	2	2	6	.500
Cincinnati	0	2	1		2	5	.500
Mutual	1	1	2	0		4	.364
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defeats	4	ð.	6	5	7	27	****

"In 1870, before the Cincinnatis lost their game with the Atlantics, on June 14, they games of that year, including a victory over the Mutuals by 16 to 3, the day before their game with the Atlantics. Afterwards, too, the Reds defeated the Atlantics at Cincinnati by 14 to 3; but they lost the third game, which was played at Philadelphia, by 11 to 7. But the Chicagos defeated the Reds in two successive games, the first at Cincinnati, by 10 to 6, and the second, in Chicago, by 16 to 13, and it was this double victory which gave Chicago the lead. The Cinncinnatis beat the Mutuals in four successive games that year, while the Mutuals whipped the Atlantics in three games out of four. I think it will be plainly seen by the above record that the Chicagos won the honors in 1870.

Gardiner Challenges Bald and Cooper. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Arthur Gardiner, the fast Western rider, through his advisor, John West, has issued a challenge to E. C. Bald, of Buffalo, or Tom Cooper, of Detroit, to a series of three unpaced races, the distances to be one mile, two miles and five miles, for a purse of either importance than the administration of \$1,000 or \$2,000 for the series, the winner to take all. In the challenge West says: "The races are to be run within thirty days after the articles are signed. It is immaterial to me on which track or at what point the races shall be held, and the only conditions I shall impose is that the men start from opposite sides of the track. both riding in the same direction. I have deposited \$500 with George Stewart, president of Thistle Cycling Club, Chicago, Ill."

A Seven-Round Draw.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- A desperate prize fight of seven rounds took place this morning near Union Hill, N. J. It was between Tommy Kelly, of Hoboken, and Hugh Mc-Donough, of Boston. More than four hundred sports from Hudson county and New York attended. Kelly had the best of the fight and severely punished McDonough. McDonough made three fouls in the seventh round and Kelly's seconds stopped the fighting. The referee left the ring without rendering a decision. The fight was made a draw by mutual agreement.

Wefers's Indoor Record.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Bernard J. Wefers was the attraction at the games of the Thirteenth Regiment held last night Brooklyn. He won his two trial heats in easy fashion, in each covering the distance in 101-5 seconds, which broke the indoor record of 102-5 seconds. In the final heat ne went the eighty yards in 82-5 and the hundred in 10 seconds.

Presence of Mind.

Youth's Companion.

A young woman in a Western State, who lives near to a railway crossing, looking | Bryan and Sewall, out of the window the other day, saw a laborer jump from one track to the other to is well known in all the Hudson river escape an approaching freight train. He it. One would naturally expect to find towns. He is postmaster at Fhilmont. was apparently dazed by terror, and stood some papas among the Pops."

still, not seeing that behind an express train was rushing down upon him. The girl saw that before she could make him understand his danger it would be too late. She therefore threw up her arms, shricking wildly: "Help, help, help!" trust-ing to the impulse which sends a man on the instant to the relief of a woman in

"I'm coming." shouted the Irishman, springing toward her in time to escape the engine as it rushed past. He stared back at it, and then at the woman crying and laughing in the window, and, taking off his hat with shaking hands, said: "I owe you something, Miss," and walked

His intentions probably were as friendly as hers, but the wit was slower. Another example of presence of mind was that of a woman who, being left alone in the house one night, heard a noise in the dining room, and knew that burglars were removing the plate. She was too far from any other house to summon assistance. Seizing a large paper bag which lay on a table she inflated it and broke it on the wall of the stairs with a loud report. The thieves, mistaking it for a pistol, dropped their plunder and fled.

SECULAR UNION CONGRESS.

Noted English Speakers at the Closing Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- Every seat in Central Music Hall was filled to-night and hundreds stood in the back part of the hall to hear the speeches at the closing session of the annual congress of the American Secular Union and Free-thought Federation. The meeting was called to order by President Putnam, who stated that the object of the union was to oppose all attempts to unite church and state.

Mrs. Cora I. V. Richmond then spoke i defense of free thought, after which President Putnam introduced Charles Watts, vice president of the British Secular Society. the principal speaker of the evening. George W. Foote, editor of the London Free Thinker, president of the British Secular Society and successor to Charles Bradlaugh

RECOLLECTIONS OF BEECHER. Major Pond, His Lecture Agent, Talks of the Famous Plymouth Pastor. Chicago Post.

"He was born to attract attention. Everything he did was the subject of remark. Big, hearty, bluff, strong, he was always observed. He had no enemies. He had but the tenderest thoughts for all. When some of his friends complained that he had carsional players by the old Cincinnati club | ried the principle of orgiveness too far in in 1868, under the management of the late | the case of the great trial, he asked: 'Can was another day of triumph for the Co-lumbus High School football team. They nine, as they were called, which, in 1869, him men gathered new views of the beau-

"And he was a happy man. His theory be happy, and he would not permit his happiness to be taken away from him. He was possessed with so strong a power of abstraction that I have seen him withdraw from the most troublesome reflections and live in the heights, where all was peace and

serenity and perfect happiness.
"All my boyhood life I had read and heard of Rev. Lyman Beecher. One day along in 1846 my mother read an article from a paper published in Wisconsin, where we then lived, describing a sermon that had been preached at Indianapolis by Henry Ward Beecher, a son of the old man. In it that young preacher had been bold enough to attack slavery. We were wonderfully interested. From that day I halfworshiped the man. I watched him continually. I believed in him. I followed his And when I came finally to meet him as the manager of his lecture tours I must have made a spectacle of myself, for I was embarrassed and was trembling and been in tears.

"That was in April, 1876. I reminded him that when the great trial came on he had been under contract to deliver a good many lectures in a lyceum of which I had then become proprietor, and that these appearances had been postponed till such time as he could state what he could do. The people wanted him to fill those lecture engagements. He told me that he had not sat in that trial six months for the purpose of escaping from the lecture plat-

"We started on that tour, and with him I went over 400,000 miles. I paid him \$242,000 net and all his expenses. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher traveled together. Both were good travelers. Each carried a little hand satchel and neither would allow anyone else to handle it. In May, 1879, we returned from his trip to the South, and at the Friday evening prayer meeting following I went to Plymouth Church, for I believed Beecher would have something interesting to say to his people. And he had. He told them that he had wondered a few years ago if there would ever be a time when he could go where he wanted to in this country. It had troubled him to think that a slaveholder could go to Boston, or wherever in this country he wanted to; but that he, Reecher, could not go across Mason and Dixon's line with any certainty of coming back alive.

He told them something of the experiences of the trip. He told them of having visited Nashville, the site of the Fisk University, and having seen the many colored young men and women who had studied there. "And do you know," said he, "that those people look upon you here, the members of Plymouth Church, as having laid the foundation of their college? You received them and gave them their first encouragement. And from that beginning they went forward and built that university with their breath. It is the most wonderful thing ever done in architecture. "Jan. 23, 1877, he was under contract to speak in Richmond. The night before he had lectured at Baltimore and took the train in the morning to go to the capital of the late Confedercy. As we took our seats in the train I received a telegram from Major Powell, who had arranged for the lecture at Richmond, and it stated simply that there would be no use of our coming, as Mr. Beecher would not be permitted to speak in Richmond. I replied that Mr. Beecher was already on the way. "When we arrived at the hotel and had registered it was evident that nothing would be left undone to prevent our appearance. From the proprietor to the lowest servants there was a disposition to annoy and offend. The guests tried to treat Mr. Beecher with scorn-which he was far too great to notice at all. He found a beautiful little girl in the dining room and had almost made friends with her when her mother rushed up and seized

had easily won their previous twenty-four | the little one as if a monster had tried to steal her. "Major Powell surrendered the date and I took the contract off his hands. No man would have anything to do with the event and I sold the tickets at the door. When the house was full-and there was not a woman in it-I went to the hotel and got Mr. Beecher. The men hooted him when he rose to speak. But when he told them a hundred words they were sflent. He closed with a peroration in which he showed how great was the mother of Presidents when she bred her sons for honors and how she had fallen when she came to breed them for the market. And he was followed to

the hotel by a crowd of shouting admir-'Don't you think we have captured Richmond?' he asked me. "In Topeka, in March, 1878, he was resting in the forenoon, when an old colored man came to me and asked to see him. It was against the rule, but the negro insisted. He had been a servant in Mr. Beecher's family, and his wife had been trained in housework by Mrs. Beecher. I took him urstairs, and we drove through the streets with the old negro half an hour later. Henry Ward Beecher with a black man in the streets of Kansas's capital! Is it not a

"One time, on a train from Davenport two young women sat behind him and gathered some of the white hairs that used to fall from his head to his coat collar. He detected them, and then they explained they had come half a hundred miles to hear him. They had been members of his church in Brooklyn, and wanted the hairs for keepsakes. He forgave them, and when they left us he went to the door of the car with them, and he told me that next to his own children the chi dren of his church were most dear to him.

"At Butte, Mont., a young woman with child called at the hotel. She wanted Mr. Beecher to baptize the baby. She and her husband had formerly lived in Brooklyn, where the man at least had done bad-He had been converted in Plymouth Church, and the great pastor had found ways for him to go to Montana, where he had prospered. He baptized the baby there at the hotel, and a more affecting scene I have never witnessed.

"His best sayings were made in private life. He was greatest to those who knew him best. He was the friend of man. He exerted a great influence in this country. and he did much to affect the temper of thought in England. He died, and he was followed to his grave by 100,000 sorrowing

The Oddest Feature.

citizens.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph "Do you know," remarked the visiting Englishman, "it strikes me as extremely odd that Americans should name their babies after their candidates for President and Vice President. suppose," replied the native, "that you have noticed no bables named after

"I have noticed that." "Well, that is the most singular part of

HUMILIATION OF

TREATY SIGNED WITH MENELIK AND PRISONERS RELEASED.

Bismarck Believes He Has Brought France to Her Senses with the Russian Treaty Exposure.

ROME, Nov. 15 .- Under date of Adisabeba, Oct. 26, Major Verazzini, Italy's envoy plenipotentiary to the Negus Menelik of Abyssinia, has telegraphed to the Italian

"I have to-day, with great solemnity. signed a treaty of peace and a convention for the release of the prisoners (in Menclik's hands.) The treaty provides for the restoration of the status quo, pending the appointment of delegates by Italy and Abyssinia a year hence to determine the frontiers by friendly agreement. It recognizes the absolute independence of Ethiopia and abrogates the Ucclialli treaty. Italy undertakes in the meantime not to cede the territory to any other power. Should she desire spontaneously to abandon the territory it would return to the

Ethiopian rule By the Uccialli treaty, concluded in 1889 between Menelik and Italy, Abyssinia became an Italian protectorate. The settlement announced above by Major Verazzini is the outcome of Italian reverses at the hands of the Abyssinians. Major Verazzini telegraphs further as follows: "The treaty provides for the conclusion of a further commercial treaty if necessary. The present treaty will be communicated to the powers and ratified a month hence. The convention, after detailing the arrange-

dispatch to King Humbert, announcing the | nus the fee that he had paid. signature to the treaty and adding: "May God always keep my friends," and expressing the hope that it will make Nov. 20 a

A Call for Corn in India.

LONDON, Nov. 15 .- A correspondent telegraphs to the Times from Allahabad, India, as follows: "Distress is beginning to be feit in the Ceded districts of Madras, Rev. Mr. Campbell, a British missionary, writes of any definite ailment sometimes thought from Cudapeh, urging the importation of that they "felt better" after he treated was that as a son of God he had a right to | the price of wheat and would find a ready sale in our up-country villages. It is grown in many parts of the ceded districts, and from its resemblance to cholam would be preferred to either rice or ragi, which it could be sold much cheaper than any of the Indian grains. If the government will not undertake such a work surely there are merchants in Madras prepared to benefit the public with a prospect of a fair profit. Maize would also find a ready sale in upper unis correspondent also quotes an arti-

ele from the Pioneer dealing with the drought. It expects a good rainfall from the latter half of December onward, but none before that.

Bismarck's Motive Revealed.

LONDON, Nov. 15 .- A dispatch from Vienna to the Times quotes the Neue Freie Presse as saying that the gist of a recent talk with Prince Bismarck was that he could scarcely speak a word. I must have | felt satisfied with the results of his socalled revelations regarding relations of Germany and Russia prior to 1890. French nervousness, he said, had reached such a height that her confidence in Russia's support in any contingency made the danger of war quite imminent. The Chronicle's Rome correspondent is assured that as a result of the Bismarck disclosures Austria will propose a new

clause to the Dreibund treaties to counteract the effect of secret treaties.

Reading the Law to Italy. ROME, Nov. 15 .- Col. Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration of the United States, who has come to Rome for the purpose of explaining the United States immigration laws to the Italian authorities, has had several conferences since his arrival from the United States on various emigration questions. Among other projects which have been mooted at these conferences was the creation of an emigration bank to enable Italian emigrants in the United States to send home their savings and otherwise assist emigrants. The Marquis di Rudini the Premier, has sent a circular to prefects instructing them to publish the principal provisions of the United States laws on immigration.

Archbishop Ireland's Case. ROME. Nov. 15.-The Italie says that the rumors of the deposition of Archbishop Ireland from the diocese of St. Paul are evidently untrue, because under the present pontiff there has been only a single deposition, which was that of Bishop Tournai, who was insane. The Italie, however, suggests as possible that if Archbishop Ireland committed further imprudences the irrita-tion of the Vatican would be so great that

he might be invited to resign. Faure Will Stay at Home. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The Paris correspondent of the Times, with reference to Russia by sea in order to avoid traversing foreign territory, and also that he will visit England on the occasion of the Victoria celebration next year, thinks neither proj-

ect is likely to be executed. Merchant Killed by a Socialist. PATRAS, Greece, Nov. 15 .- A Socialist killed a rich merchant named Frango Poulo in the open street here and was afterwards arrested. The incident has caused a sensation, and it is the first outrage of the kind which has occurred in Greece.

Lasker Again Beats Steinitz. MOSCOW, Nov. 15.-Lasker beat Steinitz in the third game of the championship match, a Giuoco piano, after thirty-five moves. Present score: Lasker, 3; Steinitz. 0.

Cable Notes. The Sicilian Socialist Bernardino has find it difficult to relapse into our everysailed from Naples on board the Oraga for New York.

The Paris Rappel suggests that Lord Salisbury's recognition of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezueian agreement will embarrass the settlement of the Cuban Hungry men and women came who had troubles A Cape Town dispatch to the London

Times says that there is good authority to state that the indemnity to be demanded by the Transvaal for the Jameson raid will not be large enough to cause embarassment in any quarter.

SCHLATTER'S SUCCESSOR.

August Shrader, who calls himself a "di-

vine healer," and who has just made his

appearance in Eastern cities, is well known

A Divine Healer Who Has a Manager and Works on a Business Basis. Los Angeles Letter in New York Sun.

in the West and Southwest. His claim in the East is that he made thousands of miraculous cures in the West. But while he was in the West his cures were always made in some other town. In the latter part of July he was in Dallas, Tex., and there he asserted at first that he was Francis Schlatter. Then, finding that that statement might get him into trouble, he said that he was not Schlatter, but that he had performed many miraculous cures in Denver. In Los Anegeles he said that he had never been in Denver. He came to this city the last week in September, accompanied by a business manager, who started him in business on a platform in a vacant lot near Westlake Park. He was here several days, and was beginning to attract good-sized crowds of the lame, the halt, and the blind when the newspapers investigated his methods and published the straight facts about his alleged

Within a day or two his business mana-

ger packed him off to San Francisco. This

business manager was a sharp, alert-look-

ing man, with the stamp of much and

varied worldly experience upon his face and with a repressed "flyness" of manner that suggested a real-estate boomer or a circus advance agent. He stood on the platform with Shrader, sold his photographs, acted as usher, and took all the fees for Shrader's services. Shrader is a man of medium height coarse-grained and heavy features, with thick lips parting over projecting teeth. He has long brown hair, parted in the middle. and a full reddish beard. He has big. coarse hands, a mottled skin, and light green eyes. Complete sanity would not be affirmed of him after a study of those eyes. His general expression is that of an enthusiast who believes in himself, and his demeanor is gentle and kindly. His con-versation is that of an ignorant, illiterate countryman, and, although he is voluble.

he uses words without much comprehen-

His business manager stood at one end

sion of their meaning.

of the platform and received the patients taking the fees and selling the photographs and then passing them on to Shrader, who stood at the other end dressed in a long black robe, upon the front of which was embroidered "Divine Healer Schrader," and wearing a silver crucifix. He asked no questions about ailments, but at once placed one hand over the patient's eyes and the other at the back of the neck, and then stood for a moment with eyes upturned and lips moving silently. Then shifted his hands, one to the small of the back and the other to the breast and then to the abdomen. Then he blessed the pa-tient's handkerchief, whispering as he re-

turned it: "Apply the handkerchief to the affected part and have faith. God bless One day Shrader made a speech from the platform in which he said: "My friends, some of you come here, expecting me to perform miracles right off. Sometimes can perform miracles, but not always. have performed them under certain circumstances. But I can always do you good if you have faith in my works. If you don't have no faith I can't do you no good, and no other man can. I am not Christ, but

I am doing his work. "I hear some of you talking about my being Schlatter, the Denver healer, I am not Schlatter. I am Shrader. I never was in Denver in my life. I was born in Wisconsin. and talk English so you understand me. Schlatter was born in Germany and talks broken English. Schlatter walked about the country so ragged you would not like to look at him. I used to go about barefooted and hungry, but now I take enough compensation to pay my expenses whatever you choose to give me. Schlatter does not know the value of money, and has no more responsibility than a two-

year-old child." Many of those who sought the ministrations of the healer were elderly women. without any outward visible signs of illness or infirmity. Most of them were unable to explain when questioned of what they expected to be cured, although they declared in a vague way that they "felt better" after passing through the healer's ment for the release of the prisoners, pro- hands. But there were many waose infirmvides that Italy shall indemnify Abyssinia ities were evident-cripples leaning on by a sum which the Negus leaves to Italy's | crutches and the arms of friends, the blind sense of equity for the expenses incurred led carefully by others, the palsied, the in the maintenance of the Italian prison- | deaf, the paralyzed, those wasted by sickness, the dyspeptic, the consumptive-and The Negus Menelik sends a simultaneous | every one went away just as he came, mi-

A paralyzed woman was wheeled to the platform one day, and Shrader took espegreat festival in King Humbert's family, "memorable as a day of joy for the parents of the Italian prisoners. May God long preserve the life of your Majesty."

Cial pains with her, devoting much more time to the case than usual. He blessed her handkerchief, went through his usual routine, prayed silently over her a long time, and made passes like a mesmorial cial pains with her, devoting much more But the poor woman was wheeled away, as she had come, and said she did not feel the least effect from Shrader's healing

During all the time that he was in Los Angeles he did not make one well authenticated cure. The best that could be said of him was that women who could not tell American maize, 'which,' he says, 'is half | them. The suddenness of his departure while business was still good was evidently due to the uncomplimentary attention given him by the newspapers.

> CANTON'S LIVELY SUMMER. Visitors and Brass Bands Made It Long Fourth of July.

Correspondence Washington Post. "The summer of McKinley's campaign" will be the dating time for the people of Canton for the next fifty years. They never

saw such a summer before, and it is safe to assume that they never will see such another. Immediately following Major Mc-Kinley's nomination at St. Louis the delegations which have made the city historic began to arrive. They rushed into the town and flooded the quiet streets by the thousands; they surged out to the unpretentious use on North Market street, with its beautiful yard and shrubbery, and with their first visit trampled the grass-covered awn into the hard-brown stretch of earth. The Cantonese looked on aghast at the crowds, and breathed a sigh of relief when the nomination week was over, congratulating themselves that that would be the end of such a rush of visitors. It shows the lack of egotism in our President-elect that no thought of the continuous ovation which was to be his during the campaign months had entered his brain at that time, for he had the fence which the unceremonious crowd had leveled for its convenience raised again and the lawn resodded. But the grass had not begun to root before new delegations came and ground every vestige of it out of existence, and from that day to this they have never remained

away long enough to allow another sod-In early June Major McKinley had mighty pretty green lawn. There were low, well-trimmed hedges on each side of it, and a neat picket fence in front; bending trees shaded the house and yard, over the settled than India, and the government beporches ran the graceful wisteria and eysuckle, while blooming flowers in the urns and beds evidenced Mrs. McKinley's nurturing care. In the last week of October that lawn

looked more like a bit of the path of a sented in June. There was not a spear of grass from the most remote corner of the backyard to where the front gate once stood. The fond and patriotic souvenirloving people of the United States allowed the house to stand intact, but that was all. Every splinter of the picket fence is now ornamenting mantel pieces from Maine to Texas. Sprigs of the hedge were worn off with more pride than ever a son of Erin showed for his shamrock, until a few forlorn stumps are all that remain to bear witness that a hedge once grew there. The vines that trailed over the porches and the flowers that bloomed in the spring are among the things that are no more in that Canton yard, but in the homes of the visiting delegates they are carefully preserved and will blossom between the pages of big books, to be proudly brought forth to waken envious longings in the hearts of those who could not go to see McKinley. Even the big trees did not escape, and every the reports that President Faure, will visit | limb within the reach of man's arm was broken off and carried away as a trophy. And that never-ending multitude of people who swarmed the streets of McKinley's town! Where did they come from and what brought they there? It was the policy of the opposition press to belittle the numbers who went to Canton and to loudly declare that it meant nothing but free transportation and an idle curiosity. But the truth was that the majority who went paid hard cash for railroad excursion tickets, and the result of Tuesday's election proves that that "idle curiosity" made an immense vote for the gentlemanly host who gave such telling addresses from his own doorstep.
"It's been the Fourth of July here ever since the Major's nomination." said an eyewitness. "I have gone to sleep with the bands playing and the throngs parading,

> it has been. At first the numbers bewildered us; now we've got used to it, and we'll day life again. She told the truth when she said that the crowds bewildered them, for Canton is a dignified, conservative town, and was totally unprepared for such a carnival to be fed, and how to feed them was a serious problem. The hotels put forth heroic efforts, but the utmost they could do could not feed a hundredth part of the incoming thousands. Eating houses sprang up in the night, and across their entire new pine fronts ran the legend, "Headquarters for Delegates." Thrifty citizens turned their homes into dining halls and flung to the breeze huge banners inscribed "Meals served here." Nor were the churches to be outdone in this good work. Zealous sisters saw in those hungry masses means to fill depleted coffers, and no sooner was the thought conceived than it was put into execution, and shortly after almost all the church vestries in the town were graced with long dining tables, shining china, and Japanese napkins. Day by day through all of this long summer, as the campaign has waged hotter and the crowds of Cantongoers have grown greater, the ladies' aid

and have wakened to find it still going on,

and if it has ever ceased I don't know when

and at the same time materially increasing their revenue But beyond controversy it has been the badge and picture sellers who have had the "pull." As the delegate stepped from the train he was greeted by a score of boys. whose coat fronts would be covered with badges of every design under the heavens, and carrying McKinley pictures galore. Their prices varied. In the early morning badges would be offered for 15 to 25 cents. at noon they would come down to 10 to 15 cents, and at nightfall the shrill cry of "Here's your gold badges, the finest on earth, two for a nickle," could be heard on every street corner. Badge wearing and owning was nothing short of a mania. One enterprising down-town butcher had in the front window of his shop a mammoth display of all the varieties of badges which had been worn by the different delegations; but they were not for sale, and it would take more than money to induce him to part with them.

societies have served good, wholesome

meals at a quarter a piece, thereby winning

the good will and gratitude of the visitors

never flagged. The pride they felt in "Our Major" was boundless, and after they recovered from their first surprise, no delegation, however large, was more than should come to do him honor. Every man, weman and child of the town were ready at any time to leave business, home or school to swell the numbers so constantly surging on North Market street. And some days those crowds were one solid mass of humanity, from the railway station, a mile away, to the brown painted cottage where the man, who stood for the honest dollar and national integrity, waited to greet them. The gentle, Madonna-faced hostess almost always smiled her welcome from Company. One of the largest wholesale one of the front windows of the upstairs shoe business houses in the State is made rooms, and she seemed as pleased over the by this consolidation.

The enthusiasm of the Canton people

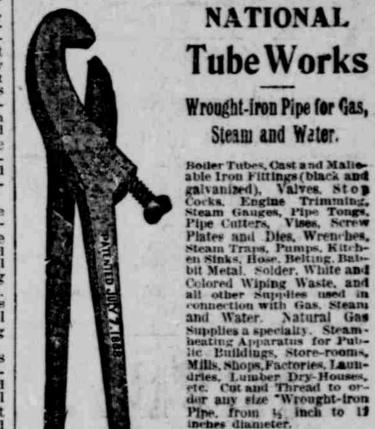
MY SICK SISTERS.

"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For twenty years I had suffered with loss of appetite, nausea, tation of constipation, palpi ache and the heart, headall parts pains in nearly My phyof my body. wasonly sician said it but his indigestion, medicine did help me any. I began the use of the / Pinkham Remedies. particularly

four bottles, and now those troubles are cured. "I cannot praise it enough, and our druggist says the medicine is doing a world of good among his customers."

Vegetable Compound. I have taken

-Belle S. Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.



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Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Pub-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or-der any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from 1/2 inch to 11 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON

S. PENNSYLVANIA ST. enthusiasm as did the bevy of young peo-

ple who surrounded her, BURMESE BANDITS.

Not So Troublesome as Formerly, but Still Able to Terrify the People. Public Opinion.

Burmah is one of the countries that are changing very fast, and one of the things that has changed in Burmah is the dacoit. The sportive gentlemen described by Rudyard Kipling and others, who crucified villagers wholesale and filled old ladles with kerosene, were flourishing in full vigor less than ten years ago, but they already belong as completely to the past as Dick Turpin and his colleagues in England. No dcubt a fresh war, or any event seri-

ously shaking the British power or reputa-

tion, might produce a recrudescence of the

old disease, but in the meantime the da-

coits have entirely changed their habits. Instead of living together in bands in the jungle, they are scattered through separate villages in the guise of peaceful cultivators. During the day each man attends to his paddy fields, just like his neighbors, and it is only at night that they meet together for the dispatch of their more important and lucrative business. Dacoity, as defined by law, is simply rob-bery committed by a band of five men or

more, and it is important only because of

the Burman's strong natural propensity toward it, and the great difficulties which his national character places in the way of his detection. It must be remembered that, Burmah, being in a transition stage, and much less ing extremely short-handed, an immense amount of various kinds of work falls upon each single English official. Hence it is wholly impossible for him to exercise any close or detailed supervision over any particular part of the district. This, of itself, Western cyclone than the picture it pre- readers the detection of criminals a difficult matter. When the dacoits were in the

woods it was simply a case of turning out occasionally to hunt them down. At present the matter must, necessarily, be left chiefly in the hands of natives. Now, the natives are for the most part honest and tolerably law-abiding, and they have no sympathy whatever with a man who goes dacolting: but the dacolt goes armed, and the supleness and cowardice of the Burmah in the presence of arms, more particularly of firearms, are something al-most incomprehensible to the Western mind. It is quite sufficient for a party of half a dozen men to have a gun among them-effective or useless, loaded or empty, matters little, the mere show is enoughand they may go fearlessly to work in the midst of a crowd; no one will interfere with them. In more than one instance bold robbers have made successful attacks when armed merely with their dabs-the dagger

which every Burman carries-and with a pretended rifle made of a stick, with which they frightened off all opposition. But perhaps the strange workings of the native character are best exhibited in the following case, which occurred quite re-cently. The facts are vouched for by an English officer. There was a band of five men who were in the habit of practicing dacoity occasionally. Three of them came from the same village-not a common thing, as it makes detection easier-the fourth from another village, and as for the fifth, no man knows whence he came, for resons that will appear. One night these five men, armed with nothing but their knives and spears, which

are used for fishing in lower Burmah, entered a house, tied up the owner and began plundering. Now, the house was in a large village, containing not only a population of some 1.400, but a police post with fifteen native policemen, armed with Sniders. The alarm was given and the house surrounded, and-then there was a pause. The robbers continued their work undisturbed within. The villagers-some 200 or 300 able-bodied men, all more or less armed-sat around on the dam which surrounds and protects every house on the delta, looked down on the house and discussed the question. The police stood rather nearer the house, and fired shots into it through the bamboo walls, hurting no one, One solitary policeman, after a time, volunteered to advance. He crept up quite close to the house and fired in through an opening in the wall. Then he went further and actually put his head and part of his body through the hole, apparently to see what execution he had done. One of the robbers promptly pinned him to the ground with a fish spear, and killed him. By this time they had completed their preparations, so, they sallied forth, each man with his pack of plunder on his back.

Though the house was surrounded, they appear to have had no difficulty in making their way through, only the police fired after them with buckshot, and hit three of them in the back, not seriously wounding them. But one of the band had the misfortune to stumble and fall. Instantly the crowd rushed upon him, and, before he could rise. literally backed him to pieces, and so effectively that not the slightest clue to his identity remained. He was absolutely destroyed. No one knows even what was his nationality. The other four

got clear away. Movements of Steamers. HAVRE, Nov. 15 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15 .- Sailed: Etruria, for New York.

BOSTON. Nov. 15 .- Arrived: Carinthia, from Liverpool. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Sailed: Victoria, for Glasgow.

Waited for His Wife at Home. Wm. O. Marley, a barber, living at No. 225 West Market street, waited for his wife last night at his home. She was gone, and he was in a bad humor. He was informed that she had gone to Mount Jackson, and that she and a friend were spending the evening at a saloon. He waited for her, When she came home he proceeded to punish her for her conduct, and while the woman screamed and the man cursed some kind neighbor telephoned to the police sta-tion. Patrolmen Kurtz and Mahoney ar-rested Marley and locked him up on a charge of assault and battery upon his

The firms of R. S. McKee & Son, co ing of Robert S. and William J. McKee, and McKee & Co., composed of Edward L. and Robert . McKee, have been consolcomposed of Edward idated, under the name of the McKee Shoe